



**LEGISLATIVE
FISCAL BUREAU**

STATE OF WISCONSIN

JANUARY 2023

Informational Paper #64

Crime Victim and Witness Services

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Crime Victim and Witness Services

During the past six decades, the Wisconsin Legislature has significantly expanded the rights of crime victims and witnesses. Under Chapter 344, Laws of 1975, the Legislature enacted a law compensating crime victims up to \$10,000 for an injury or death. In 1980, Wisconsin became the first state to create a Crime Victims' Bill of Rights. In 1993, voters ratified a constitutional amendment: (a) creating a constitutional recognition of victims' rights (Article I, Section 9m); and (b) requiring Legislature to provide remedies for any violation of these rights. These remedies were subsequently provided by the enactment of 1997 Wisconsin Act 181.

Marsy's Law

In April, 2020, voters ratified the amendment and revision of Article 1, Section 9m by a 1,107,067 to 371,013 vote. This provision, commonly known as "Marsy's law," now states:

(1)(a) In this section, notwithstanding any statutory right, privilege, or protection, "victim" means any of the following:

1. A person against whom an act is committed that would constitute a crime if committed by a competent adult.

2. If the person under subd. 1. is deceased or is physically or emotionally unable to exercise his or her rights under this section, the person's spouse, parent or legal guardian, sibling, child, person who resided with the deceased at the time of death, or other lawful representative.

3. If the person under subd. 1. is a minor, the person's parent, legal guardian or custodian, or

other lawful representative.

4. If the person under subd. 1. is adjudicated incompetent, the person's legal guardian or other lawful representative.

(b) "Victim" does not include the accused or a person who the court finds would not act in the best interests of a victim who is deceased, incompetent, a minor, or physically or emotionally unable to exercise his or her rights under this section.

(2) In order to preserve and protect victims' rights to justice and due process throughout the criminal and juvenile justice process, victims shall be entitled to all of the following rights, which shall vest at the time of victimization and be protected by law in a manner no less vigorous than the protections afforded to the accused:

(a) To be treated with dignity, respect, courtesy, sensitivity, and fairness.

(b) To privacy.

(c) To proceedings free from unreasonable delay.

(d) To timely disposition of the case, free from unreasonable delay.

(e) Upon request, to attend all proceedings involving the case.

(f) To reasonable protection from the accused throughout the criminal and juvenile justice process.

(g) Upon request, to reasonable and timely notification of proceedings.

(h) Upon request, to confer with the attorney

for the government.

(i) Upon request, to be heard in any proceeding during which a right of the victim is implicated, including release, plea, sentencing, disposition, parole, revocation, expungement, or pardon.

(j) To have information pertaining to the economic, physical, and psychological effect upon the victim of the offense submitted to the authority with jurisdiction over the case and to have that information considered by that authority.

(k) Upon request, to timely notice of any release or escape of the accused or death of the accused if the accused is in custody or on supervision at the time of death.

(L) To refuse an interview, deposition, or other discovery request made by the accused or any person acting on behalf of the accused.

(m) To full restitution from any person who has been ordered to pay restitution to the victim and to be provided with assistance collecting restitution.

(n) To compensation as provided by law.

(o) Upon request, to reasonable and timely information about the status of the investigation and the outcome of the case.

(p) To timely notice about all rights under this section and all other rights, privileges, or protections of the victim provided by law, including how such rights, privileges, or protections are enforced.

(3) Except as provided under sub. (2) (n), all provisions of this section are self-executing. The legislature may prescribe further remedies for the violation of this section and further procedures for compliance with and enforcement of this section.

(4) (a) In addition to any other available enforcement of rights or remedy for a violation of this section or of other rights, privileges, or

protections provided by law, the victim, the victim's attorney or other lawful representative, or the attorney for the government upon request of the victim may assert and seek in any circuit court or before any other authority of competent jurisdiction, enforcement of the rights in this section and any other right, privilege, or protection afforded to the victim by law. The court or other authority with jurisdiction over the case shall act promptly on such a request and afford a remedy for the violation of any right of the victim. The court or other authority with jurisdiction over the case shall clearly state on the record the reasons for any decision regarding the disposition of a victim's right and shall provide those reasons to the victim or the victim's attorney or other lawful representative.

(b) Victims may obtain review of all adverse decisions concerning their rights as victims by courts or other authorities with jurisdiction under par. (a) by filing petitions for supervisory writ in the court of appeals and supreme court.

(5) This section does not create any cause of action for damages against the state; any political subdivision of the state; any officer, employee, or agent of the state or a political subdivision of the state acting in his or her official capacity; or any officer, employee, or agent of the courts acting in his or her official capacity.

(6) This section is not intended and may not be interpreted to supersede a defendant's federal constitutional rights or to afford party status in a proceeding to any victim.

On November 3, 2020, a Dane county judge found with regards to the passage of Marcy's law that "the question on the ballot did not meet all constitutional and statutory requirements as to the content and form necessary to adequately inform the public on the purpose of the amendments upon which they were voting." The judge stayed the order, pending appeal. On December 2, 2020, an appeal was filed with the Wisconsin Court of

Appeals. On December 21, 2021, the Court of Appeals asked the Wisconsin Supreme Court to take up the case. The Wisconsin Supreme Court held an oral argument on September 6, 2022. As of this writing, the Supreme Court has not yet rendered an opinion on the case.

In addition to expanding the legal rights of crime victims and witnesses under state law, the state has also developed and administers a series of state-funded programs to provide services to crime victims and witnesses. The remainder of this paper provides information on these state-funded programs.

Funding for County Victim and Witness Services

Eligibility to Receive Reimbursement.

Counties are eligible to receive reimbursement from the state for not more than 90% of the costs incurred in providing victim and witness services. To be eligible for reimbursement, a county must provide all of the following services to victims and witnesses:

- Court appearance notification services, including cancellation of appearances;
- Victim compensation and social services referrals, including witness fee collection, case-by-case referrals and public information;
- Escort and other transportation services related to the investigation or prosecution of the case, if necessary or advisable;
- Case progress notification services which may be combined with court appearance notification services;
- Assistance in providing the court with

information pertaining to the economic, physical and psychological effect of the crime upon the victim of a felony;

- Employer intercession services;
- Expedited return of property services;
- Protection services;
- Family support services, including child and other dependent care services; and
- Waiting facilities.

In addition to these victim and witness services, counties are encouraged to provide the following additional services on behalf of children who are involved in criminal or delinquency proceedings as victims or witnesses:

- Explanation, in language understood by the child, of all legal proceedings in which the child will be involved;
- Advice to the judge, when appropriate and as a friend of the court, regarding the child's ability to understand the proceedings and questions;
- Advice to the district attorney concerning the ability of a child witness to cooperate with the prosecution and the potential effects of the proceedings on the child; and
- Information about and referrals to appropriate social services programs to assist the child and child's family in coping with the emotional impact of the crime and the subsequent proceedings in which the child is involved.

Reimbursable County Costs. Under administrative rule Jus 12.02(15), the following categories of county costs are reimbursable under the program:

1. Salaries and benefits;
2. Overtime and night differentials;

3. Travel expenses;
4. Space rental;
5. Staff development, including registration fees, travel to and from training and conferences, meals, lodging, membership dues, subscriptions, and library materials;
6. Public information, including the printing of brochures and similar projects;
7. Local and long distance telephone costs;
8. Maintenance, repair and replacement of equipment;
9. Office supplies;
10. Equipment or non-expendable personal property having a useful life of more than one year and acquisition cost of more than \$500; and
11. Contractual services.

In 2021-22, counties reported aggregate costs of \$12,632,200 (all funds) under the program.

Program Administration and Funding. If a county wishes to be reimbursed, the county board must annually submit a program plan to the Department of Justice (DOJ) for approval. The plan

must describe the level of services to victims and witnesses that the county plans to provide; the personnel or agencies responsible for programs and services; proposed staffing for the program; proposed education, training and experience requirements for program staff; and the county's budget for implementing the program. The plan must also provide that the district attorney, local law enforcement agencies, and the courts will make all non-confidential reports and files available to program staff, as required to carry out their responsibilities.

To receive reimbursement, a county board must file a reimbursement claim with DOJ. The Department, in turn, determines the level of services for which a county may be reimbursed based on a county's level of staffing for the program. The approved level of staffing is determined by the caseload, number of prosecutors, and justified need.

The actual percentage of county costs that is reimbursed varies each year depending upon the availability of state funds, the costs of the counties' approved programs, and the number of counties operating approved programs. Table 1 summarizes, for the last 10 fiscal years, the reported annual county costs for approved programs of participating counties, the annual state reimbursements,

Table 1: State Reimbursement to Counties

Fiscal Year	Reported County Costs	Amount of State Reimbursement	Percentage of Counties' Cost Reimbursed
2012-13	\$10,906,700	\$5,125,700	47%
2013-14	11,375,600	6,328,300	56
2014-15	11,302,500	6,209,900	55
2015-16	11,716,800	6,361,100	54
2016-17	11,996,600	6,348,400	53
2017-18	12,369,400	6,082,500	49
2018-19	12,626,500	6,119,300	48
2019-20	12,915,700	5,848,900	45
2020-21	12,833,900	5,158,500	40
2021-22	12,632,200	6,189,500	49

and the percentage of county costs actually reimbursed. Table 2 summarizes the amounts reimbursed to each county during this same 10-year period.

Under 2013 Act 20, reimbursements to counties was entirely funded from the following program revenue sources: (a) the crime victim and witness assistance surcharge; (b) the delinquency victim and witness surcharge; and (c) the penalty surcharge.

The crime victim and witness surcharge is assessed against any person who is convicted of a misdemeanor or felony violation of state law, and may not be waived, reduced, or forgiven for any reason. The surcharge totals \$67 for each misdemeanor count on which a conviction occurs and \$92 for each felony count on which a conviction occurs.

The crime victim and witness surcharge is also imposed on civil offenses if: (a) a person is charged with one or more crimes in a complaint; and (b) as a result of the complaint being amended, the person is charged with a civil offense in lieu of one of those crimes. The amount of the surcharge applied to the civil offense is based on whether the original underlying charge was a felony charge (in which case a \$92 surcharge would be assessed), or a misdemeanor charge (in which case a \$67 surcharge would be assessed).

The delinquency crime victim witness surcharge is imposed on any juvenile adjudged delinquent. The surcharge is \$20.

The penalty surcharge is generally imposed when the court imposes a fine or forfeiture for a violation of state law or municipal or county ordinance. The surcharge is equal to 26% of the imposed fine or forfeiture.

In 2021-22, \$5,489,600 program revenue (PR) was provided to the counties as reimbursement for victim and witness services; comprised of: (a)

\$4,740,700 from the crime victim witness surcharge and delinquency crime victim witness surcharge; and (b) \$748,900 from the penalty surcharge. The Department estimates that in 2022-23, it will expend \$5,324,900 on reimbursement payments to counties for victim and witness services, comprised of: (a) \$4,576,000 from the crime victim witness surcharge and delinquency crime victim witness surcharge; and (b) \$748,900 from the penalty surcharge revenue.

In addition to PR funding, under 2021 Act 58, \$709,000 GPR in 2021-22 and \$839,000 GPR in 2022-23 was provided in a new annual appropriation to reimburse counties for services provided to victims and witnesses of crime.

Table 3 details the amounts of crime victim and witness surcharge revenues collected during each of the last 10 fiscal years. Included in the amounts listed Table 3 is revenue generated from the delinquency crime victim and witness surcharge.

Crime Victim Compensation Program

Innocent victims of violent crimes, including their dependents and family members, often undergo financial hardships. The state's crime victim compensation program compensates victims and the dependents of deceased victims for the cost of medical treatment, lost wages, crime scene cleanup costs, replacement cost of property held for evidentiary purposes, and funeral and burial expenses. In addition, victims who are caregivers may be compensated for expenses related to securing caregiver services.

The specific types of economic loss for which compensation may be awarded from the crime victim compensation program are detailed in Appendix I.

Table 2: Reimbursement to Counties Administering Victim and Witness Services Programs

County	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Adams	\$31,000	\$31,400	\$26,200	\$26,100	\$25,500	\$19,900	\$26,800	\$32,900	\$34,000	\$38,200
Ashland	27,700	32,800	33,200	33,200	32,900	31,400	31,800	29,900	30,600	29,900
Barron	41,400	50,800	50,200	50,600	44,400	41,100	39,800	42,700	33,800	49,300
Bayfield	19,800	22,000	21,900	21,300	22,000	21,200	24,600	21,300	19,800	23,000
Brown	116,200	130,400	128,100	128,300	129,800	128,000	131,600	151,100	149,900	144,200
Buffalo	24,000	28,800	27,800	27,900	26,100	25,700	19,700	21,400	21,000	24,400
Burnett	30,900	37,300	36,000	37,100	36,500	41,300	23,300	29,500	27,500	33,000
Calumet	36,900	48,000	55,000	55,100	56,100	56,000	57,200	53,800	48,000	59,400
Chippewa	40,800	80,700	75,800	85,000	89,900	80,400	80,500	71,700	70,400	86,000
Clark	27,800	33,000	29,500	34,600	33,100	50,100	31,400	24,000	25,400	24,400
Columbia	66,200	77,800	79,500	82,300	80,500	72,700	74,500	70,400	63,700	73,700
Crawford	23,100	27,500	9,600	31,200	31,800	30,500	30,200	28,100	26,400	29,600
Dane	537,800	653,900	658,200	671,700	679,600	650,100	668,300	638,200	554,000	722,600
Dodge	65,900	73,900	81,400	83,600	79,700	74,200	72,000	67,600	60,100	77,200
Door	35,000	41,800	40,400	40,300	41,100	39,200	41,100	40,600	35,000	45,200
Douglas	72,300	64,300	59,900	63,900	63,600	62,200	60,800	57,300	58,200	59,000
Dunn	43,700	53,800	61,800	59,300	59,600	55,800	54,200	53,500	41,000	29,100
Eau Claire	69,800	103,200	100,900	93,400	99,800	92,800	90,000	86,100	72,900	83,600
Florence	14,700	17,300	17,000	16,200	17,200	15,800	15,400	13,000	10,500	11,100
Fond du Lac	67,800	83,400	81,800	66,500	63,200	60,200	50,100	51,500	49,800	49,900
Forest	15,200	17,800	17,700	12,700	11,600	14,500	15,500	14,400	12,900	16,200
Grant	31,600	39,600	37,900	17,700	32,800	30,900	31,200	29,100	25,900	31,400
Green	22,900	27,200	29,200	36,300	27,400	30,100	28,400	27,100	27,700	33,900
Green Lake	27,700	33,700	33,400	33,300	32,300	38,300	39,100	36,700	20,700	28,000
Iowa	25,500	31,200	31,100	32,000	33,700	30,800	31,100	30,000	27,100	31,100
Iron	33,500	41,500	36,800	43,400	42,000	38,200	37,100	35,300	33,100	37,200
Jackson	26,000	35,500	35,600	37,400	37,400	34,100	34,300	31,400	29,600	32,500
Jefferson	48,600	58,200	50,200	43,900	41,900	39,400	41,400	38,600	35,100	42,600
Juneau	26,200	32,200	32,000	32,700	33,700	31,200	31,800	29,900	27,700	33,000
Kenosha	245,900	281,000	249,900	253,400	250,300	242,400	238,100	229,200	216,000	246,000
Kewaunee	23,000	27,400	26,900	27,700	29,200	26,800	27,400	26,200	24,400	28,300
La Crosse	87,800	107,800	102,200	98,300	105,800	93,000	90,500	82,800	72,500	92,400
Lafayette	12,200	16,600	16,000	16,000	15,600	15,400	21,800	19,800	19,600	25,000
Langlade	11,000	13,400	12,800	15,000	14,200	13,700	14,200	11,700	9,600	15,100
Lincoln	28,600	34,900	35,200	36,200	35,900	33,300	34,000	32,200	30,300	36,100
Manitowoc	30,700	33,700	35,700	37,100	35,400	35,100	24,500	25,300	25,700	27,200
Marathon	62,300	81,900	100,300	107,000	100,700	97,100	84,700	87,000	79,600	89,900
Marinette	26,200	30,900	31,300	31,300	35,600	30,700	31,600	30,500	25,700	35,200
Marquette	26,800	33,100	33,400	36,000	36,800	36,100	37,300	35,800	32,700	25,300
Menominee*	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Milwaukee	1,116,400	1,476,800	1,455,700	1,502,100	1,487,700	1,410,900	1,424,100	1,284,600	1,069,700	1,310,800
Monroe	30,500	43,400	23,100	35,000	40,900	38,000	38,300	22,800	31,200	43,300
Oconto	27,100	32,900	34,000	33,400	34,700	31,700	32,300	33,600	30,100	36,700
Oneida	14,600	16,400	14,900	15,300	15,100	14,000	14,800	13,900	27,200	36,600
Outagamie	95,800	118,200	120,500	121,300	115,200	112,800	118,800	113,300	109,800	135,400
Ozaukee	50,200	59,400	59,700	61,500	62,700	59,300	62,200	59,900	45,200	53,300
Pepin	13,300	15,700	15,500	14,900	13,400	11,000	9,300	4,200	4,200	6,200
Pierce	31,000	41,300	36,000	49,700	43,100	42,600	34,800	32,000	29,000	34,600
Polk	55,100	69,100	65,900	65,300	71,900	70,400	70,600	69,900	49,600	59,200
Portage	42,800	55,800	42,200	50,400	56,300	54,900	56,500	47,100	47,000	55,400
Price	12,300	16,300	16,200	16,500	16,100	16,600	17,000	15,800	14,600	19,300

Table 2: Reimbursement to Counties Administering Victim and Witness Services Programs (continued)

County	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Racine	\$168,900	\$207,200	\$195,700	\$191,800	\$196,300	\$204,200	\$211,300	\$201,900	\$185,500	\$212,300
Richland	28,400	35,100	35,300	30,200	25,100	23,000	22,500	20,900	20,400	22,200
Rock	185,000	200,700	210,200	223,000	195,900	194,900	199,500	214,300	163,200	180,900
Rusk	17,100	23,000	21,300	23,300	22,700	19,600	21,100	18,900	14,800	20,300
St. Croix	123,400	150,400	144,500	147,400	140,100	128,600	145,600	128,200	51,400	72,700
Sauk	31,600	50,800	57,300	58,400	58,400	57,600	104,500	55,900	27,100	37,100
Sawyer	---	---	---	---	12,500	25,200	46,700	30,800	57,900	68,800
Shawano	53,300	64,200	64,800	69,000	61,800	55,600	46,400	71,800	142,000	152,000
Sheboygan	134,000	160,300	162,700	165,200	163,500	156,900	108,700	203,900	103,900	138,600
Taylor	24,500	29,000	26,800	29,400	28,500	23,800	22,400	21,100	19,700	22,500
Trempealeau	35,900	38,800	35,200	35,800	37,100	29,400	36,900	35,800	32,800	39,300
Vernon	25,600	31,400	28,400	32,200	30,300	26,200	29,400	29,300	24,000	29,300
Vilas	31,200	40,000	39,600	40,200	39,100	37,600	36,100	33,500	31,200	37,500
Walworth	62,500	74,100	66,000	70,900	68,700	66,800	71,500	70,500	75,600	87,900
Washburn	29,300	35,800	35,600	37,300	39,700	36,000	37,600	34,800	33,000	39,600
Washington	60,400	81,200	86,800	80,800	81,900	79,600	77,100	74,600	64,800	91,600
Waukesha	229,600	257,900	259,300	273,500	265,600	244,600	250,300	217,100	224,800	284,400
Waupaca	41,500	49,800	50,300	50,300	59,100	51,300	51,500	48,600	44,000	50,300
Waushara	16,700	20,000	20,500	20,700	28,600	36,200	37,000	36,600	28,300	27,900
Winnebago	74,600	91,200	91,600	87,100	92,600	86,700	96,900	101,700	96,000	117,500
Wood	58,600	72,400	72,500	75,200	74,100	76,800	70,300	64,000	52,600	66,800
Total	\$5,125,700	\$6,328,300	\$6,209,900	\$6,362,100	\$6,343,400	\$6,082,500	\$6,119,300	\$5,848,900	\$5,158,500	\$6,189,500

* Menominee County receives indirect support through payments to Shawano County.

Table 3: Crime Victim and Witness Surcharge Revenues Collected

Fiscal Year	Amount*
2012-13	\$5,460,400
2013-14	5,793,800
2014-15	5,669,300
2015-16	5,456,200
2016-17	4,371,400
2017-18**	6,553,000
2018-19	5,658,200
2019-20	5,015,300
2020-21	4,576,000
2021-22	5,243,500

*Amounts include revenue from both the crime victim and witness surcharge and the delinquency crime victim and witness surcharge.

**Note that \$1,097,600 of the revenue in 2017-18 was collected by the Department of Corrections in 2016-17.

Dependents of a deceased victim may also be compensated for their loss of support. A dependent is defined as any spouse, domestic partner, parent,

grandparent, stepparent, child, stepchild, adopted child, grandchild, brother, sister, half-brother, half-sister, or parent of a spouse or of a domestic partner, of a deceased victim who was wholly or partially dependent on the victim's income at the time of the victim's death. A child of the victim born after the victim's death is also regarded as a dependent.

Victim compensation awards may also be made to family and household members of a homicide victim for compensable economic losses (identified above) that are incurred as a result of the individual's reaction to the death. This award to family and household members of a homicide victim is subject to the same limits that apply to compensation awarded directly to victims. A family member is defined as any spouse, domestic partner, parent, grandparent, stepparent, foster parent, child, stepchild, adopted child, grandchild, foster child, brother, sister, half-brother, or half-

Table 4: Compensable Crimes

Abandonment of young child
Abduction
Abuse of children under 16
Abuse of residents of penal facilities
Abuse of vulnerable adults
Aggravated battery
Arson
Arson (other than a building)
Arson with intent to defraud
Attempted murder
Battery, special circumstances
Battery or threat to witnesses
Burglary
Car-jacking-operating vehicle without owner's consent
Causing mental harm to a child
Domestic abuse-adult
Domestic abuse-child
Enticing a child for immoral purposes
False imprisonment
Felony murder
Hazing
Hit and run a pedestrian or person riding a bicycle or buggy
Homicide by intoxicated use of vehicle or firearm
Homicide by negligent control of vehicle or weapon
Homicide by negligent control of vicious animal
Homicide by reckless conduct
Human trafficking
Incest with a child
Injury by intoxicated use of a motor vehicle
Injury by negligent use of a weapon
Kidnapping
Manufacturing methamphetamine in the presence of home
of a child.
Mayhem
Murder (1st and 2nd degree)
Neglecting a child
Operating under the influence of an intoxicant
Reckless driving
Reckless injury
Representations depicting nudity
Robbery; purse snatching; confronting a person
Sexual assault-minor
Sexual assault-adult
Sexual exploitation by a therapist
Sexual exploitation of a child
Sexual intercourse with a child age 16 or older
Soliciting a child for prostitution
Stalking
Strangulation/Suffocation
Taking hostages
Tampering with household products
Theft
Theft, extortion, robbery--financial institutions
Trafficking of a child
Use of a computer to facilitate a child sex crime

sister.

Generally, an individual must be a victim of one of the crimes enumerated in Table 4 in order to be eligible for an award. An award may be made regardless of whether or not a person is prosecuted or convicted for the crime which caused the victim's injury or death. However, victims who have been determined by DOJ to have substantially contributed to their injury or death are not eligible to receive an award.

A victim is also eligible for an award if the individual was injured or killed while: (a) preventing or attempting to prevent a crime; (b) apprehending or attempting to apprehend a suspected criminal; (c) aiding or attempting to aid a police officer apprehend or arrest a suspected criminal; (d) aiding or attempting to aid a crime victim; or (e) aiding or attempting to aid a hit and run victim. Under 1989 Wisconsin Act 140, on-duty police officers and fire fighters are eligible for awards. Appendix II summarizes the eligibility requirements which must be met to qualify for a compensation award.

The amount of a victim's compensation award may be reduced by "collateral deductions," such as payments from: insurance; worker's compensation; unemployment insurance; public funds; awards under the sexual assault forensic examination (SAFE) program (discussed below); or the offender and third parties who are found liable for the offender's acts. This offset provision ensures that only the victim's actual out-of-pocket costs are covered by the program.

Funding and Administration. Funding for the crime victim compensation program is provided from the following sources: (a) general purpose revenue (GPR); (b) restitution payments received by the state from defendants to offset prior awards made to victims under the program; and (c) a federal grant awarded under the federal Victims of Crime Act (VOCA). Federal funds from the VOCA grant are generated from a number of sources, including criminal fines collected from

defendants convicted of federal offenses, penalty assessments on federal felony or misdemeanor convictions, and the proceeds of forfeited federal appearance bonds and bail bonds. The federal VOCA program matches 75% of state funding for crime victim compensation. The VOCA grant is awarded on a federal fiscal year basis (October 1 to September 30). In federal fiscal year 2021, Wisconsin's share of the VOCA grant was \$20,739,383, comprised of \$2,481,000 for victim compensation and \$18,258,383 for victim assistance. In federal fiscal year 2022, Wisconsin's share of the VOCA grant was \$27,659,262, comprised of \$2,424,000 for victim compensation and \$25,235,262 for victim assistance. Five percent of the VOCA grant awards may be used for administrative costs.

The state's maximum award for any one injury or death is \$40,000. In addition to this maximum award, DOJ may not make any award for expenses incurred after four years from the date of the injury or death. If an applicant was a child at the time of the injury, DOJ may consider for payment eligible expenses that the applicant incurred not more than one year before he or she submitted an application for an award, however DOJ may not make any award after four years have passed since the date the individual made the application or after four years have passed since the date on which the individual incurred the expense prior to submitting the application, whichever is first. The statutes also specify award maximums for each category of loss. Appendix III describes the current award limits.

Appendix IV identifies, by category of claim (usually type of crime), the new claims for compensation filed under the program during the last two completed state fiscal years, 2020-22. Of the 4,220 claims filed during this time period, the greatest numbers of new claims were filed as a result of aggravated battery (1,155 claims) and sexual assault of a minor (598 claims).

The Department denies payment to claimants under the program for a variety of reasons

Table 5: Completed Claims Denied 2020-22

Reason for Denial	Number of Claims
Crime not compensable	208
Victim conduct contributed to injury	110
Delinquent in child support	92
Victim did not cooperate with DOJ	49
Victim did not cooperate with law enforcement	43
Victim committed crime which contributed	36
Crime not reported to law enforcement within five days	34
Claim not filed within time constraints	7
Victim knew driver was intoxicated	5
Award unjustly benefits the offender	<u>1</u>
Total Claims Denied	585

consistent with Chapter 949 of the statutes (Awards for the Victims of Crimes). Table 5 identifies for the last two completed state fiscal years, 2020-22, the various reasons why 585 completed claims were denied. The most frequent reason for denial was that the crime was not compensable (208 claims).

Table 6 shows the total amount expended to compensate crime victims and the average amount paid on approved claims over the past 10 fiscal years. In reviewing Table 6, note that the average amount expended per paid claim does not include non-payments due to denied claims or claims that

Table 6: Victim Compensation Claims

Year	Amount Expended*	Average Amount per Paid Claim
2012-13	\$5,876,900	\$3,322
2013-14	4,113,300	3,205
2014-15	5,557,200	4,998
2015-16	3,141,100	2,870
2016-17	3,516,100	2,935
2017-18	4,033,600	2,870
2018-19	4,281,100	3,412
2019-20	3,928,900	3,523
2020-21	3,902,100	4,065
2021-22	3,995,300	4,092

*The crime victim compensation database and the state financial system are not linked. As a result, the fiscal year attributed to certain compensation payments, refunds, or repayments may vary between the systems.

are being reviewed and processed. In 2021-22, \$3,995,300 was expended on crime victim compensation awards, comprised of: (a) \$2,388,100 GPR; (b) \$78,700 PR; and (c) \$1,528,500 FED. For 2022-23, \$4,479,300 is budgeted to make awards to victims of crime, comprised of: (a) \$2,388,100 GPR; (b) \$267,300 PR; and (c) \$1,823,900 FED. Program revenue for crime victim compensation awards is generated from court ordered restitution payments made by criminals.

The provisions of 2007 Act 20 provided that restitution payments received by the state from defendants to offset awards made to victims under the crime victim compensation program would be deposited to a program revenue appropriation to increase funding available for crime victim awards. The increased restitution funding also permits the state to increase its share of federal VOCA funding for crime victim awards.

Sexual Assault Victim Services Grant Program

Under 1993 Act 16, a sexual assault victim services grant program (SAVS) was created, beginning January 1, 1995. Grants are provided by DOJ to eligible nonprofit corporations or public agencies to provide (or subcontract to provide) all the following services for sexual assault victims:

1. Advocacy and counseling services;
2. 24-hour crisis telephone services;
3. Educational programs on professional intervention and community prevention; and
4. Services for persons living in rural areas, men, children, elderly or physically disabled persons, minority groups or other groups of victims that have special needs within the service area of the nonprofit corporation or public agency.

An eligible organization may not receive more than 70% of its operating budget from grants provided under this program and may not contract, subcontract or enter into agreements with other organizations or individuals to provide all of the required services. When DOJ reviews grant applications, it must consider local needs for sexual assault victim services, the coordination of the applicant's services with other victim resources, the needs of rural and urban communities, and the needs of existing and proposed programs and services.

Sexual assault victim services grants are awarded on a calendar year basis. In 2021 and 2022, 47 agencies were awarded grants totaling \$2,226,800. Appendix V identifies the agencies which received SAVS grants in 2022, as well as the award each agency received, the city of each agency's main office, and the counties the agencies serve.

Victims of sexual assault, domestic abuse, or stalking may request that the Elections Commission withhold their name and address, appearing on a poll list or registration list, from public inspection. Should the individual include with their request authentication of their circumstances, the Commission must honor the individual's request. Authentication includes, among other possibilities, a signed statement from a sexual assault service provider. To facilitate this process, the Department of Justice must continually certify to the Commission a list containing the names and addresses of each organization that are eligible to receive sexual assault victim services grants. The list of eligible organizations must also be made available to law enforcement agencies.

In 2021-22 and 2022-23, \$2,235,400 GPR is appropriated for providing SAVS grants and administering the program. In 2021-22, the child pornography surcharge generated \$276,000 PR. Of this amount, \$75,800 was utilized for the SAVS grant funding. In 2022-23, DOJ estimates that the child pornography surcharge will generate \$250,000. Of this amount, DOJ anticipates utilizing \$250,000 for

the SAVS grant funding.

Total expenditures by all grantees of the sexual assault victim services grant program from all funding sources (including non-SAVS sources) were \$15,593,607 in calendar year 2020 and \$16,438,182 in calendar year 2021.

Table 7 shows the number of people that grantees served in 2020 and 2021, by type of sexual assault service.

Table 7: Number of People Served by Sexual Assault Victim Services Grantees by Service Type

	2020	2021
Community Education, Outreach, Prevention (individuals attending presentations)	75,304	170,962
24 Hour Crisis Response/ Information referral	31,590	30,444
Personal/Legal/Criminal Advocacy	12,233	13,059
Medical Advocacy	1,221	1,534
Support Groups	1,364	1,289
Therapy	1,632	2,053

Sexual Assault Forensic Exams Program

Under the Sexual Assault Forensic Exams (SAFE) program, health care providers may seek reimbursement for the examination costs to gather evidence regarding a sex offense. A sex offense is defined as an act committed in Wisconsin that, if committed by a competent adult, would be a criminal violation or attempted violation constituting: (a) sexual assault; (b) sexual assault of a child; (c) engaging in repeated acts of sexual assault of the same child; (d) sexual exploitation of a child; (e) incest with a child; (f) soliciting a child for prostitution; or (g) sexual intercourse with a child age 16 or older.

Under statute, examination costs that are eligible for reimbursement include the costs of an examination that is done to gather evidence regarding

a sex offense, any procedure during that examination process that tests for or prevents a sexually transmitted disease, and any medication provided or prescribed during that examination process that prevents or treats a sexually transmitted disease that the examiner believes could be a consequence of the sex offense. Examination costs do not include any processing or administrative costs, attorney fees, or other expenses. Under administrative rule, DOJ has further specified that eligible examination costs include: (a) collection of the victim's medical history; (b) collection of a forensic history of the events of the assault; (c) physical examination of the victim for evidence; (d) photographs of the physical evidence of the sex offense; (e) evaluation, testing, or prophylaxis for sexually transmitted diseases; (f) evaluation of the risk of pregnancy; (g) collection of blood and urine; and (h) other expenses incurred in conducting the examination, including but not limited to the cost for the use of its facility. By rule, DOJ has also provided that it will pay two-thirds of the amount billed for eligible services, up to a maximum of \$1,200 for each examination. In exceptional cases, DOJ may approve an award in excess of the maximum reimbursement award. Further, beginning January 1, 2017, the maximum award will be annually adjusted by an inflation factor (\$1,348 in 2022).

A health care provider seeking an award under the program may not seek payment for any examination costs from the victim or any guardian of the victim. The Department of Justice may not make an award under the program if: (a) the victim authorized the health care provider to seek payment for any examination costs from insurance or another available source of payment; and (b) the victim, or any guardian of the victim, cooperated with a law enforcement agency. Individuals who cooperate with law enforcement may seek an award under the crime victim compensation program discussed above. The Department of Justice may not refuse to make an award under the SAFE program to a health care provider because the victim or the guardian of the victim did not cooperate with a law enforcement agency regarding

the sex offense, or due to lack of an investigation or prosecution of the sex offense.

The SAFE program was originally created under the provisions of 2005 Act 25. Under 2007 Act 20 a GPR sum sufficient appropriation was created for the program. In 2021-22, 54 health care providers received reimbursement under the program for services provided to 1,208 victims, with total expenditures of \$1,214,600 GPR.

Child Advocacy Centers

Child advocacy centers are intended to provide comprehensive services for child victims and their families by coordinating services from law enforcement and criminal justice agencies, child protective services, victim advocacy agencies, and health care providers. Grants awarded under the program typically fund multi-disciplinary teams of law enforcement, nurses and victim advocates to record victim interviews and collect evidence in child sexual assault and child abuse cases.

Section 165.96 of the statutes directs the Department of Justice to provide 15 annual grants of \$17,000 to child advocacy centers in 15 counties for education, training, medical advice, and quality assurance activities. The statutes specifically identify the grant recipients in 12 of the 15 counties, while in Brown, Racine and Walworth Counties the statutes do not specify which child advocacy center will receive the grant funding. Table 8 specifies the child advocacy centers that received grants in 2021-22.

The Department of Justice must annually submit a report to the Legislature containing the following information about the child advocacy center grant program: (a) the amount of each grant awarded under the program for the previous fiscal year; (b) the grantee to whom each grant was awarded; (c) the agency's methodology for

awarding grants and determining the level of grant funding to be provided to each grant recipient; (d) performance measures created by DOJ for the grant program; and (e) reported results of each grant recipient in each fiscal year as to the attainment of performance measures DOJ developed for the grant recipient.

Funding for child advocacy center grants is provided from justice information system surcharge revenue. The \$21.50 justice information system surcharge is generally charged when a court imposes fee or forfeiture on an individual.

Table 8: Child Advocacy Center Grantees in 2021-22

County	Child Advocacy Center
Brown	Sexual Assault Center of Family Services of Northeast WI*
Chippewa	Chippewa County Child Advocacy Center
Dane	Safe Harbor
Green	CHAT Room
Kenosha	Kenosha Child Advocacy Center
La Crosse	Stepping Stones
Marathon	Child Advocacy Center of Northeastern WI
Milwaukee	Child Protection Center
Ozaukee	Lakeshore Regional Child Advocacy Center
Racine	Children's Service Society of Wisconsin-Racine*
Rock	Care House
Walworth	Children's Service Society of Wisconsin*
Waukesha	CARE Center
Winnebago	Fox Valley Child Advocacy Center
Wood	Marshfield Child Advocacy Center

*Child advocacy center not specified in statute.

Address Confidentiality Program

Under 2015 Act 356, the Legislature created an address confidentiality program within the Department of Justice for victims of abuse, as well as the parents and guardians of those victims. For the purposes of the program, abuse includes: child abuse, domestic abuse, sexual abuse, stalking, and trafficking. The provisions of Act 356 became effective on April 1, 2017.

In order to keep the actual address of a program participant confidential, DOJ provides a participant with an assigned address for the participant to utilize for all purposes. Mail sent to the program participant at the assigned address is received by DOJ. After receiving the mail, DOJ must forward the mail to the program participant's actual address. The Department may not charge a fee to individuals applying to, or participating in, the program.

The Department may not disclose a program participant's actual address to any person, except either: (a) to a court, pursuant to a court order; or (b) to a law enforcement officer for official purposes. If a court order is requested for disclosure, DOJ must request that the court keep any record containing the program participant's actual address sealed and confidential. Similarly, if a program participant submits a written request to a clerk of a local unit of government, the local clerk may not disclose any record in the clerk's possession that would reveal the program participant's actual address, except pursuant to a court order. Under the program, a local clerk includes a county clerk, a clerk of court, a municipal clerk, or a register of deeds.

An individual participating in the address confidentiality program may utilize his or her assigned address for all purposes. State and local government agencies may not refuse to use a program participant's assigned address for any official business unless a specific statutory duty requires the government agency to use the participant's actual address. Similarly, no person who has been notified of an individual's participation in the program may refuse to use a program participant's assigned address, and may not require a participant to disclose his or her actual address or intentionally disclose to another person the actual address of a program participant. State and local government agencies may confirm that an individual is a program participant with DOJ.

Act 356 did provide for an exception to the use of actual addresses of program participants for municipal clerks administering an election. Specifically, a municipal clerk may require a program participant to provide his or her actual address for voter registration and voter verification purposes. Program participants that must provide their actual address for election purposes may participate in the state's confidential voter program. Under the confidential voter program, the name and address of individuals participating in the program are withheld from public inspection on poll and registration lists.

An individual is eligible to participate in DOJ's address confidentiality program if he or she attests to all of the following: (a) that he or she is a resident of Wisconsin; (b) that either: (1) the individual is a victim of abuse, a parent or guardian of a person who is a victim of abuse, or a resident of a household in which a victim of abuse also resides; or (2) the individual fears for his or her physical safety or for the physical safety of his or her child or ward; (c) the individual resides or will reside at a location in Wisconsin that is not known by the person who committed, or threatens to commit, abuse against the participant or his or her child or ward; and (d) that he or she will not disclose his or her actual address to the person who committed, or threatens to commit, abuse against the participant or his or her child or ward.

An individual is eligible to participate in the program regardless of whether any criminal charges have been brought relating to any act or threat against the participant or whether the participant has reported any act or threat against him or her to a law enforcement officer or agency. The statutes also specify that an individual is eligible to participate in the program regardless of whether the participant has sought a restraining order or injunction relating to any act or threat against the person.

In order to participate in the program, an

individual must complete an application form established by the Department. The application must include the applicant's name, actual address, and a place for the applicant to identify any state or local government agency that employs a person who committed an act of abuse against the applicant. In addition, the application must include a statement certifying that the applicant understands and consents to the following program requirements: (a) the program participant remains enrolled in the program for five years, unless the participant cancels his or her participation or is disenrolled in the program; (b) the participant will notify DOJ when he or she changes his or her actual address or legal name; (c) the participant is required to develop a safety plan with a program assistant; (d) the participant authorizes DOJ to notify state or local agencies and units of government that the applicant is a program participant; (e) that DOJ will notify the participant if his or her participation in the program will expire or if DOJ will disenroll the participant; (f) the participant may cancel his or her participation in the program at any time; and (g) the participant certifies DOJ to be the participant's designated agent for service of process.

As noted above, a program participant generally remains enrolled in the program for five years. If a program participant fails to inform DOJ of a name or address change (as required under "b" in the paragraph above), DOJ may disenroll the participant in the program. However, if an individual's participation in the program is ending, due to either disenrollment or the conclusion of the five year enrollment period, DOJ must notify the program participant of this fact. The individual then may reenroll in the program within six months from the date that DOJ issues the notification.

Since the program's start date (April 1, 2017), the program has served 2,246 participants. In state fiscal year 2021-22, the program received a federal VOCA grant award of \$354,000. The state's 25% match requirement was waived.

Victim Resource Center

The Department of Justice operates the Victim Resource Center to inform and assist crime victims regarding crime victim rights and services. The Center maintains a toll-free telephone number to provide crime victims and witnesses with the following services: (a) information and referral to available services; (b) emotional support; (c) assistance in securing resources and protection; (d) assistance in exercising their rights as victims; and (e) intervention with the criminal justice system, when warranted. The Department is also authorized to receive complaints and, with the consent of the parties involved, mediate complaints regarding treatment of crime victims and witnesses. In 2021-22, the Center served 2,197 victims and responded to 11,615 victim contacts.

Since January 1, 1994, the Center has operated the Victim Appellate Notification Services (VANS) program. This program provides information to victims and witnesses regarding any appeals of their cases. The information includes dates of oral arguments and appellate court decisions. The program was established because district attorneys, who typically provide such services at the circuit court level, are generally not involved in felony and other significant criminal and juvenile delinquency appeals (typically handled by DOJ attorneys). Consequently, victims and witnesses were not being kept up to date on appeals of their cases.

The Center also provides victim and witness services in cases prosecuted by DOJ when no other victim or witness services are available. In 2021-22, there were 53 defendants with victims registered for notification.

In state fiscal year 2021-22, the Victim Resource Center received a federal VOCA grant award of \$814,800. The state's match is 25% of

each award, but this requirement was waived.

Crime Victims Council

The Wisconsin Crime Victims Council is a statutory, 15-member body whose members are appointed to staggered, three-year terms by the Attorney General. Of the 15 members, 10 are citizen members, two are representatives of organizations that provide victim support services, and one represents each of the following entities: law

enforcement agencies, district attorneys, and the judiciary. The Council's purpose is to study and make recommendations regarding the needs of crime victims in Wisconsin.

The Council, through its subcommittees: (a) reviews and makes recommendations on legislation and public policy; (b) studies access to crime victim services; (c) provides policy recommendations to the judiciary, law enforcement officers, mental health providers and professionals and the public regarding crime victim needs; and (d) advocates for crime victims, including the use of the media to raise public awareness of victim issues.

APPENDIX I

Losses or Injuries for Which Compensation is Provided Through the State's Crime Victim Compensation Program

1. Medical treatment, which includes medical, surgical, psychiatric, psychological, dental, optometric, chiropractic, podiatric, and hospital care; prescription medications; medical, dental, and surgical supplies; crutches; artificial members; appliances and training in the use of artificial members and appliances. Medical treatment also includes any Christian Science treatment for cure or relief from the effects of injury.

2. Lost wages of a victim, parent of a victim, or in the case of a homicide, a family member of a victim. If the victim or parent of a victim was employed at the time of the injury, lost wages must be based on his or her net income at the time of the injury. If the victim was not employed at the time of the injury or, if as a direct result of the injury, the victim suffered a disability causing a loss of potential income, lost wages may be based on a sufficient showing by the victim that he or she actually incurred loss of earnings. If a victim is released by a physician to return to work with restrictions but is unable to return to the job he or she was performing at the time the crime was committed, the amount of lost wages awarded must be reduced by any wage income earned by the victim or by wage income the victim could have earned, that the victim was capable of performing, but unreasonably failed to undertake. The Department may award each victim, parent of a victim, or in the case of a homicide, family member of a victim, not more than two weeks of lost wages without requiring proof of disability from a physician.

3. Mental health treatment and lost wages for parents of a victim.

4. Replacement of caregiver services if the

victim is a caregiver at the time of injury and unable to perform those services as a result of the crime.

5. Reasonable and necessary housing accessibility adaptations if, as a direct result of the personal injury, the victim suffered a protracted disability.

6. Clothing and bedding held for evidentiary purposes.

7. Computers or mobile telephones held for evidentiary purposes.

8. Other property which is held for evidentiary purposes and is rendered unusable because of crime laboratory testing.

9. Funeral and burial expenses.

10. Dependent's loss of support, which shall be determined on the basis of the victim's net annual income at the time of death. Loss of support is calculated by first multiplying the victim's net annual income by four. From this amount, a deduction is made in an amount equal to the benefits the dependents receive, or will receive, over the course of four years, as a survivor benefit from the federal social security program. A second deduction is made in an amount equal to any life insurance proceeds the dependents received as a result of the victim's death.

11. Cleaning up and securing a crime scene.

12. Attorney fees. Attorney fees may be paid out of, but not in addition to, the amount of an award provided to a victim. Attorney fees may not exceed 10% of the crime victim compensation award.

APPENDIX II

Eligibility for Awards Crime Victim Compensation Program

Location of Criminal Act

The criminal act for which victim compensation is being sought must generally have occurred within the state. Wisconsin residents injured or killed outside the state may seek compensation for any injuries or death suffered, if the resident can show that the state, territory, country or political subdivision of a country in which the act occurred does not have a crime victim compensation program which covers the injury or death suffered by the person.

Eligible Persons

1. Victims of a compensable crime (see Table 4).

2. Victims injured or killed while: (a) preventing or attempting to prevent a crime; (b) apprehending or attempting to apprehend a suspected criminal; (c) aiding or attempting to aid a police officer apprehend or arrest a suspected criminal; (d) aiding or attempting to aid a crime victim; or (e) aiding or attempting to aid a hit and run victim.

3. Any person responsible for the maintenance of the victim who has suffered pecuniary loss or has incurred expenses as a result of the injury or death of the victim.

4. Dependents of a deceased victim. If two or more dependents are entitled to an award, the award must be apportioned among the dependents.

5. Family and household members of a deceased victim.

Other Eligibility Requirements

1. A claim for an award must be filed within one year after the injury or death. [The Department may waive this requirement in the interest of justice].

2. The crime which resulted in the injury or death must be reported to the police within five days of its occurrence, or, if the crime could not reasonably have been reported within such a period, within five days of the time when a report could reasonably have been reported. [The Department may waive this requirement in the interest of justice].

3. The Department must determine that a victim did not engage in conduct which substantially contributed to his or her injury or death. This eligibility restriction does not apply to a victim who intervened to prevent a crime, or to assist a victim or law enforcement.

4. The Department must find that the victim did not commit a crime which caused or contributed to his or her injury or death.

5. A claimant must cooperate with law enforcement agencies and DOJ.

6. The victim is not eligible for an award if that victim is an adult and voluntarily rides with a driver (including a driver of a commercial vehicle) who the victim knew was under the influence of an intoxicant, controlled substance, a controlled substance analog or any combination, or had a prohibited blood alcohol concentration.

7. The victim may generally not be included

on the statewide support lien docket by the Department of Children and Families for failure to pay child or family support, maintenance, medical expenses of a child, or birth expenses.

8. No award may be made to a claimant if the award would unjustly benefit the offender or accomplice.

APPENDIX III

Award Limits Crime Victim Compensation Program

Award	Award Limit*
Medical treatment	For victims of a crime, the award is subject to \$40,000 maximum limit for a single award. For parents of a victim, there is an award limit of \$3,000 for medical treatment related to mental health treatment.
Lost wages	For victims of a crime, award is subject to \$40,000 maximum limit for a single award. For parents of a victim, there is an award limit of \$3,000 for lost wages.
Caregiver services	Award is subject to \$40,000 maximum limit for a single award.
Housing accessibility adaptations	\$5,000
Award for burial and funeral expenses	\$5,000
Cleaning up and securing a crime scene	\$1,000
Reasonable replacement for clothing and bedding held for evidentiary purposes	\$300
Award for the reasonable replacement value for property other than clothing and bedding that is held for evidentiary purposes and rendered unusable as a result of crime laboratory testing	\$200
Reasonable replacement for any computer or mobile telephone that is held for evidentiary purposes	\$200
Loss of support	Award is subject to \$40,000 maximum limit for a single award.
Award for family and household members of homicide victims for economic losses resulting from their reaction to the death	Award is subject to \$40,000 maximum limit for a single award.

*The maximum award for any one injury or death may not exceed \$40,000 under the crime victim compensation program.

APPENDIX IV

Crime Victim Compensation Claims Filed 2020-22

Claim Category	Number of Claims
Aggravated Battery	1,155
Sexual Assault – Adult	542
Sexual Assault – Minor	598
Homicide (1st and 2nd Degree)	470
Domestic Abuse – Adult	244
Abuse of Children Under 16	123
Robbery; Purse Snatching; Confronting a Person	108
Injury by Intoxicated Use of a Motor Vehicle	74
Hit and Run Pedestrian	116
Reckless Driving	80
Attempted Murder	104
Homicide by Intoxicated Use of a Vehicle or Firearm	24
Reckless Injury	32
Theft, Stealing Property	62
Non-Compensable Crime	19
Operating Under the Influence of an Intoxicant	18
Domestic Abuse – Child	10
Homicide by Negligent Control of a Vehicle or Weapon	24
Burglary, Entering Building to Commit Felony	9
Homicide by Reckless Conduct	18
Stalking	14
Human Trafficking	10
Battery, Special Circumstances	7
Causing Mental Harm to a Child	10
Arson	15
Car Jacking/Operating a Vehicle without Owner’s Consent	11
Injury by Negligent Use of a Weapon	18
Abuse of Vulnerable Adults	13
Robbery of a Financial Institution	1
Kidnapping	6
Enticing a Child for Immoral Purposes	3
False Imprisonment	4
Mayhem	2
Terrorism	2
No Crime Committed	4
Unknown	<u>8</u>
Total	4,220

APPENDIX V

Sexual Assault Victim Services Grant Awards, 2022

Agency	City of Main Office	County or Counties Served	Award
Advocates of Ozaukee	Sauville	Ozaukee County	\$40,699
Association for the Prevention of Family Violence	Elkhorn	Walworth County	41,942
ASTOP, Inc.	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac, Green Lake, & Waushara Counties	93,742
Aurora Sinai Medical Center- Aurora Healing Center	Milwaukee	Milwaukee County	80,923
AVAIL, Inc.	Antigo	Langlade County	38,825
Bolton Refuge House -Jackson County Outreach	Eau Claire	Jackson County	17,975
Monroe County Shelter Care – Brighter Tomorrows	Sparta	Monroe County	26,279
CAP Services, Inc.	Stevens Point	Portage and Waupaca Counties	56,345
Caring House, Inc.	Iron Mountain, Michigan	Florence County	12,871
Center Against Sexual and Domestic Abuse (CASDA)	Superior	Douglas County	46,891
Cia Siab, Inc.	La Crosse	La Crosse County	50,000
Community Referral Agency	Milltown	Polk and Burnett Counties	25,510
DOVE, Inc.	Ironwood, MI	Iron County	39,416
Embrace Services, Inc.	Ladysmith	Rusk, Price, and Washburn Counties	50,661
Family Advocates, Inc.	Platteville	Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette Counties	43,933
Family Services of Northeast Wisconsin-Sexual Assault Center	Green Bay	Brown, Oconto, Marinette and Door Counties	130,140
Family Services of Southern WI and Northern IL – Sexual Assault Response Program	Beloit	Rock and Green Counties	44,859
Family Support Center	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa and Eau Claire Counties	53,530
Friends, Inc.	West Bend	Washington County	35,616
Gundersen Lutheran Sexual Abuse Support Program	La Crosse	La Crosse County	30,124
HAVEN, Inc.	Merrill	Lincoln County	34,498
Hmong American Friendship Association, Inc.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee County	29,555
Hmong American Women’s Association	Milwaukee	Milwaukee County	50,000
Hope House of South Central Wisconsin, Inc.	Baraboo	Sauk, Columbia, Adams, Juneau, and Marquette Counties	158,450
In Courage, Inc. (Manitowoc County Domestic Violence Center- SARC)	Manitowoc	Manitowoc County	28,014
Lac Courte Oreilles Band of the Lake Superior Chippewa Indians	Hayward	Sawyer County	46,030
Lutheran Social Services-Sexual Assault Services	Racine	Racine County	55,165
New Horizons Shelter and Outreach Centers, Inc.	La Crosse	Trempealeau County	46,646
Northwoods Women, Inc./New Day Shelter	Ashland	Ashland and Bayfield Counties	39,021
Passages, Inc.	Richland Center	Richland, Vernon, and Crawford Counties	57,225
PAVE, Inc.	Beaver Dam	Dodge County	45,780
Personal Development Center	Marshfield	Clark County	14,524
Rape Crisis Center	Madison	Dane County	90,042
Reach Counseling Services, Inc.	Menasha	Winnebago County	84,510
Safe Harbor of Sheboygan County, Inc.	Sheboygan	Sheboygan County	42,910
Safe Haven	Shawano	Shawano and Menomonee Counties	41,221
Sexual Assault Crisis Center- Fox Cities	Appleton	Outagamie and Calumet Counties	32,565
Stepping Stones, Inc.	Medford	Taylor County	23,500
The Bridge to Hope	Menomonee	Dunn and Pepin Counties	30,000
The Women’s Center, Inc.	Waukesha	Waukesha County	25,125
The Women’s Community, Inc.	Wausau	Marathon County	34,895
Tri-County Council on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault, Inc.	Rhineland	Oneida, Vilas, and Forest Counties	33,855
Turningpoint for Victims of Domestic and Sexual Abuse	River Falls	Pierce and St. Croix Counties	34,288
United Migrant Opportunity Services, Inc.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee County	40,440
Violence Intervention Project, Inc.	Algoma	Kewaunee County	34,754
Wisconsin Rapids Family Center, Inc.	Wisconsin Rapids	Wood County	53,526
Women & Children’s Horizons, Inc.	Kenosha	Kenosha County	<u>59,956</u>
Total			\$2,226,776